A1 end

slider-disk boundary layer. The helium is delivered through square tubing 16, e.g., brass tubing. Helium is fed from the lower left (the area labeled "Helium In").

Replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 9-14 with the following paragraph:

A2

Preferably, the flow rate of helium from the manifold is from about 40 to 60 ft^3/hr. If the flow rate is too low, air may be admitted into the helium bearing under the slider, increasing the fly-height. If the flow rate is too high, the pressure of the helium under the slider may increase, increasing the fly-height. Too high a flow rate could also produce more turbulence around the slider resulting in increased Non-repeatable Run-out (NRRO) which is an inability of the slider to remain perfectly above the track under test.

Replace the paragraph at page 8, lines 15-19 with the following paragraph:

A3

It may be possible to reduce this cost even further. The easiest approach would be to reduce the time that the helium is flowing. There are only a few parameters in DET testing that are critically dependent on flying height. Using the manifold 30, the helium flow can be isolated to just those tests that are dependent on flying height, reducing consumption to just a few seconds.

In the Claims

Amend the following claims:

A4

1. (Amended) A method of testing a head to be used in a sealed disk drive, comprising directing a flow of a gas across the head from a source of the gas that is spaced from the head while subjecting the head to electrical testing.

A5

6. (Amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising causing the gas to flow across the head for a predetermined time substantially equal to the time required for the electrical testing.